FULL STORY OF THE FIGHTING AT GUANTANAMO.

Guantanamo, Wednesday, June 15, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 16.—Scourged by a blazing tropical sun, harassed by the persistent fire of dare-devil Spanish guerillas, and handicapped by lack of spanish gard absolute inexperience, the six hun-dred marines of Lieutenant Huntington's command have within the week battered their way to what should be to them lasting fame. Schooled for the easy life of marines abourd saip and unfitted for severe physical exertion by weeks of inactivity on the cramped decks of the troopship Panther, they have rushed into the hardships and dangers of a guerilla campaign with the steady nerves and patient endurance of veterans of a dozen wars. When the story of the war with Spain shall have been told there will be no part of it more creditable to Americans and American arms than that which the men were growing restless and were inclined thall deal with the events of the week since the have been killed but at least one hundred Spanish wanted to sleep. During the day it was decided to deaths settle that score.

The Panther steamed up to the blockading fleet off Santiago at 10 o'clock Friday morning, June 10, and thirty minutes later had put about under orders from Admiral Sampson to proceed to Guanta-able to approach without detection. name and land the troops. The harbor lies thirtyeight miles east of Santiago de Cuba, and is one of | better spirits, and on Tuesday Colonel Huntington the best on the southern coast of the island. The town and fort from which the bay takes its name lie about five miles back from the coast, a winding channel leading from the main inlet. To the left of well, the only one left within a radius of five or six the entrance is a strip of low, swampy land, while at the right rises a range of steep, rocky hills, extending from the shore line inland for a mile, and | by a shell from the Dolphin. At 8 o'clock Tuesday then sloping off into the lowlands on which the city | morning two hundred marines started for the Spanstands. On these bluffs, a half-mile from the sea ish rendezvous accompanied by fifty Cubans under line, the Spaniards had thrown up earthworks and Colonel La Borda. Company C, under Captain Ellidug rough rifle pits commanding the entrance, and ott, and Company A, under Capiain Spicer, com the day preceding the Panther's arrival the Marble- prised the marine attachment, Captain Elliott being head had been sent to shell this spot. Captain Mc-Calla found his task an easy one. Scarcely a halfdozen Spanish volleys were fired at the Marblehead. and two dozen shells drove the enemy, officers and | bush bristling with caeti and thoray shrubs. The men, panic stricken to the mountains beyond. When sun, heating viciously down on the fittle command, the troop ship arrived she found nothing to prevent the troop ship arrived she found nothing to prevent the immediate disembarking, and before nightfall and before the battle-ground was reached twentythe marines had taken possession of the hill and two men had fallen, affected by the heat. The sur were gayly making camp, delighted to escape from geon in attendance was able to get them all on their the tedium of life abourd the transport.

#### CAMP IN FANCIED SECURITY.

The cowardly retreat of the chemy under the th attack, and but slight preparations were made to repel one. Just before sunset the troops were thrown into line, and for the first time the American flag was run up a Spanish flagstaff, and the vanguard of the army of invasion saluted the Stars and Stripes on Cuban soil. The sun-bilstered, barren hilltop took on an appearance more pleasing to American eyes as the white-wailed tents sprang up around the flagstaff and the uniof the American soldiers grew numerous among the faded vegetation and jutting rocks. On the narrow beach at the base of the hill lay a on the hardward strangling little village of thatched fishermen's huts, with a store or two and a brightly painted The inhabitants had fled the day before, and, without instructions from the fleet, Colo- ery, and it had its effect upon the enemy. nel Huntington ordered the miserable little place burned. A delighted marine thrust a brand from campfire into a thatch of the nearest hovel, and in a moment the sea breeze had swept the flames down the narrow street, leaping among the dimbers which burned like matchwood. A cheer burst from the men in the camp above, and was echoed from the little fleet lying half a mile off shore. Through the evening the men frolicked and sang, but by 10 o'clock the camp was quiet, save for the tramp and voices of the sentries.

the bush to the east of the camp gave the first warning of the presence of the enemy. The quick challenge of a sentry was answered by a scattering volley from the brush, and in a moment the hill was alive with startled, half-awake marines, gropfor guns, and acting mechanically under the sharp commands of their officers. Within two minites one hundred American rides had sent their thicket, and estimates on the total dead range fro bullets in the direction of the enemy, and five minites later a hall of lead was hammering through the chaparral, every man of the six hundred at his termined attack the men began to view the affair as a huge joke, and much difficulty was experienced by the officers in keeping their commands under shelter. Throughout Saturday there were frequent scatters shots have been exchanged, but no Americans were ighout Saturday there were frequents from hurt hots from the bushwhackers and returns from hurt Estimates as to the total number of Spanlards Estimates as to the total number of Spanlards Thus disguised they crept among the rank ground growth almost at will, the sharpest

During the day the earthworks were strengthened and additional rifle pits were dug, and Satur-day night the wisdom of the measure was proved. From dark until daylight the marines lay under almost continuous fire. Early in the night a little detachment of five or six daring Spaniards out of danger and will return to active duty shortly, crept close to the hillion, dashed through the line of sentries, and, running straight across the eastard side of the camp, poured a volley among the startled Americans. It was then that Gibbs, the surgeon, was killed, with a sergeant and two men. The guerillas were evidently acting under a skilled chieftain, for their attacks and changes of position came with bewildering frequency. The fired from the hills back of the American position from the low point toward the sea line, from the direction of the city, and twice even crept into the bushes on the beach, between the marinen and the warships in the bay. They covered their approaches and retreats with matvellous cunning, and older and more experienced men than the marines might have been pardoned had they been stampeded, have been pardoned had they been stampeded. The women have chosen San Lazaro-ave, as But through it all the splendid fellows coolly blazed away, guided by the rifle flashes of the the fashionable promenade, and drive. From the flashes one faint heart in the six that thoroughfare they can watch the move-that the flashes of the flashes o

hundred it was not found out. With dawn Sunday the bushwhackers retreated into the hills, and, although there was scattered firing, little work was done, until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour a body of Spanish skirmishers was discovered a little more than a mile to the eastward, and the Panther and the Marblehead let go their guns, apparently with tell-ing effect. The loss of life among the Spanish must have been heavy, although there was no opporkilled. Toward night Coionel La Borda, of the Cuban Army, arrived with sixty men, and their camp was pitched near the site of the burning village, a supply camp under the guard of twenty darkness began the bitterest night of the week for | and difficult to concentrate.

# SECOND NIGHTS FIGHTING.

Exhausted by their unwonted exertions, without sleep for forty-eight hours, and worn with intens grement, they were in no condition for a hard fight. The Spaniards had evidently determined that the camp was to be recaptured that night. They began at 8 o'clock with heavy firing from their favorite position, on the ridge to the eastward. under the heavy fire of the marines. The latter fired as coolly and delicerately as though at target

field-pieces and rifles dislodged the enemy, but with interval of scarcely a balf hour the Mauser bullets began again to whis le over Huntington's men, this time from the north. The steady work from the hilitip again silenced the Spaniards, and another interval of rest succeeded. The next attack was from the ridge close to the water and to the seaward from the American position. The enerty crept right down to the beach, firing up the hill at the camp, out over the bay at the fleet, and along the shore at the supply camp and the Cubans beyond beyond The Cubars replied wildly and without regard to the little detachment guarding the supplies, and the mea caught between the firing lines were driven into the bay and compelled to swim to the boats. That some were lost is little short of miraculous. A company of marines was sent to the brow of the hill with orders to drive the enemy from the beach, and thirty minutes' work cleared the vicinity of the enemy. Thus shifting and attacking the Spaniards spent the night, the American camp being almost continuously under fire. During one of the valleys brave Sergeant-Major Goode lost his life. He had left the sheater of a guide—Great Scott, no! I want you to keep away from him.—(New-York Weekly.

BRAVE WORK OF MARINES command on his lips fell, shot through the heart. WAR STORIES FROM HAVANA. from the hills east, and as a result hundreds of bullets fell in the harbor among the ships of the "LA LUCHA'S" ACCOUNTS OF INCIDENTS fleet. The Dardy lay a half mile off shore and the same distance south of the camp, but despite the On Board The Associated Press Boat Dandy, off apparent safety of her position found her anchoreral bullets struck her, three piercing the pilot-house, and scores could be heard singing over the upper deck. The guns of the fleet were used at times, but were of little value, as the danger of dropping shells in the American camp was great. Netwithstanding the bitter work of the night but two deaths resulted, and only one man was seriously wounded. Had the Spaniards been as elever with their rifles as they were in their methods of as Spain can send to that province in a few attack and retreat, the American loss would have | days reinforcements of from thirty thousand to

### CUBANS ON SKIRMISH DUTY.

work, few shots being fired during the day. But put the Cubans on skirmish duty at night, and the little black warriors soon proved their worth. So

The night's rest which resulted put the men in in command. The march was a fearful one. The trail ran over two bills and along the seashore. sharp rocks and barren patches alternating with geon in attendance was able to get them all on their feet, and not a man missed the finish. The Spanish lay on the side of a ridge, facing and not more than a mile from the sea. It was noon when from on the left flank, and a stealthy approach through the thick underbrush began. The Americans were disappeared behind a shack. A moment later a volley burst from behind the buts and trees, and dropsteadily as though at drill they settled themselves to their work. Their aim was deliberate and their firing deadly. The sun came flercely down upor their heads, cacti pierced their clothes and pierced their hands, and Spanish bullets sang continuously above them, but not a hand trembled and not a man flinched. It was a splendid exhibition of cool brav-

### FINAL ROUT OF THE SPANISH

wild, and after twenty minutes' steady exchange they began to break from cover and retreat. There was no panic rush, the retreat being conducted in true guerilla fashion. In groups of three and four they jumped from cover and darted zigzagging up the billside toward a dense thicket which offered shelter. Through it all the Cubans on the American flank were blindly banging away with their rifles, howling curses at the Spaniards and waving their machetes. Their contempt for the Spanish but their marksmanship had little to When the Spanish were routed and the marines swept down the hillside, the insurgents went almost mad with delight. While the Americans stopped to burn the camp and destroy the well with rocks and earth, the Cubans rushed on inte the thicket, searching for the fleeing foe. Fifte-Eleven prisoners were taken and sent throughout the night their bullets whirled over the camp at intervals, each volley drawing the fire of Hunington's men As the night were on without a few the captain of Siboney, the captain of Sibon

about Camp McCalla vary wildly, but as nearly as stroyed. At Punta Cabrera Colonel Aldeo rein true guerilla fashion, covering their bodies with can be learned from Cuban scouts about two thou-palm leaves and gently waving large leaves over sand men have been engaged in the attacks. Had Following is an extract from another being unable to detect them except when they fired. ured the camp and driven the Americans back to the ships. The fact that six Americans have been Blanco this morning to lay before him his plan killed and only three wounded is a peculiar one, the usual percentage, of course, being the other way.

Every one of those killed died almost instantly the orders of the Military Governor General. being struck. The three wounded men are

## GAYETY RESUMED IN HAVANA.

PEOPLE ENGAGE IN CUSTOMARY AMUSE-

MENTS. Havana, June 26.—The people of Havana are getting accustomed to the blockade and the

incidents of war times. Their courage is returning, and they are resuming attendance upon religious services and participating in their customary amusements. The churches, theatres, parks and the bay are literally crowded.

ments of the blockeding ships with glasses. Equestrians accompany the carriages, and the military element, high in the favor of Cuban women, is conspicuously in evidence.

The festival of St. John the Baptist was celebrated to-day. On the wharves and within the immediate vicinage were three full orchestras. The money collected will be employed in establishing free kitchens for the poor in every dis-

The insurgents, it is officially reported here, have sustained numerous losses in the Province of Santa Clara. Their position there is growing worse, and their bands are demoralized, divided

The German third-class cruiser Geler returned here yesterday afternoon from Cienfuegos and

HIGH PRICES FOR FOOD AT HAVANA. Key West, Fla., June 26.-According to ad- solves the problem of existence and subsistence. vices from Havana, farce-comedy and light

opera are attracting large audiences at the Albisu, Trijon and Lava theatres. For an hour they poured their shot from that vi-cinity, slightly shifting their position, frequently recent issue, was taken up in advertisements

The official quotations for beef and veal, according to the latest account, were 55 cents a pound; lamb was 90 cents and pork \$1.15 a

pound. A centen was quoted at \$5.30 gold, equivalent to \$9.25 in silver and \$33 in paper currency.

THE TORPEDO-BOAT TALBOT SAILS SOUTH. The torpedo-boat Talbot, Lieu enant W. R. Shoeo clock yesterday morning and passed out to sea about an hour later. The little vessel is bound for Key West, and will call at Norfolk, Va., on her way down the coast.

Comforts of Travel.—Professional Guide (to pal-ace-car porter)—I have an English lord in charge, and I want him to get a good impression of the comforts of travel in this country. Here's five dol-Porter-Yes, sah. Do you want me to gib him

AT SANTIAGO AND IN OTHER PARTS OF THE ISLAND.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Key West, Fla., June 26,-On the prize brig Amapala, which was captured off Havana Sat-

urday, there were found copies of "La Lucha"

of the day before. The paper's leading editorial is headed, "They Don't Know." It says: "An attack on Santiago is not to be feared. forty thousand men. We suppose that the plan of the Americans is to attack Santiago de Cuba by land and sea until they have captured the

place, but that which is easy on paper will not

be so practical, as we are able to move and combine our forces against the Yankee Army, "Having failed in their first operations, the Yankees will have nothing to do but go into the interior or re-embark. If the first, it will be easy for us to defeat the Yankees, by adopting the tactics of the rebel Cubans. Invading troops once out of the protection of the fleet, having to move a large body of troops with heavy impediment, can be attacked with advantage by troops, as they will not be able to move rapidly

like the insurgents, whose only impediment is

"We must bear in mind the character of the troops America is sending to Cuba. They are neither as sober nor as enduring as the Spanish soldiers, who in sobriety and endurance can be compared to Cuban soldiers. Besides, the Spaniards and Cubans fight for an ideal, which s not the case with the mercenary and adventurous Americans, who fight for pay only. The day they commence to feel the hardship of the Cuban campaign and feel privations the desertions and bad discipling will soon result in general confusion."

"La Lucha" states that the number of deaths in Havana on June 22 was forty-two.

JOY OVER ARRIVAL OF FOOD SHIP.

A letter from Cardenas dated June 21 says that the news of a big ship loaded with the following provisions has "produced a favorable impression": Fifty hogshead codfish, 3,988 barreis flour, six hogsheads beans, 9,295 bags of flour, 5,000 bags of rye.

The letter says there has been a meeting of the local authorities and retail dealers to fix prices at which provisions are to be retailed. It was agreed that Sefior Advocate should issue an edict detailing prices of the most needed provisions. The Advocate decreed that there should he no lack of meat and that the price should not exceed 20 or 25 cents a p und. One article in "La Lucha" says

"At a sitting of the Council of Secretaries under General Blanco it was agreed that no duties shall be charged to ships of our nation or foreigners arriving at any outports loaded with oal or provisions. Tobacco shall be exported under a neutral flag for neutral ports. Sugar will be only allowed exported when vessels have previously smuggled in food or coal. Provisions imported by blockade runners will not be subject to Government decree fixing prices."

An article relating to Santlago and the official report of the bombardment says:

"Yesterday from S o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m. some battle-ships and cruisers in front of Santiago de Cuba, from Punta Cabrera to Punta Aguadore, were bombarding, killing one private in Morro and wounding one. The Indiana and the Texas were damaged. The battle-ship In diana suffered damage on the port side, and the Texas was hit three times on deck

RETREATED IN GOOD ORDER.

tween Balquiri and Punta Burroco, which were we know of no further loss.

despite the heroic resistance of General Ruben. wn of Baiquiri was also entirely de. first section.

Following is an extract from another article

Areveas. By this means hundreds of families will never forget the name of the benefactors who have enabled them to earn a living under these trying circumstances.

"Efforts are also being made to organize other public work for the employment of others now without food or work."

The same paper prints a letter from Bibara to the effect that a new popular subscription of \$12,000 has been collected and added to the \$100,000 already in the hands of the authorities for the fortification of the place.

"La Lucha" publishes an account of the arrival of a transatlantic liner at Cienfuegos on June 22, with a large cargo and mail. The steamer was under command of Captain Justo Arejula y Palegera, of the Spanish Navy. He reported that his ship had been chased by three American warships to the entrance of the hartor and fired on. No damage was done by the shots, however, and the ship succeeded in making port, owing to its superior speed.

The efficiency of the blockade is made the subject of editorial comment. "La Lucha" states that besides the vessel that ran in at Clenfuegos, three other large steamers have landed cargoes in the neighborhood of Caiba-

The cargo of the Clenfuegos blockade-runner is said to have been 50 hogsheads of fish, 3,885 barrels and 9,295 sacks of flour, 5,000 sacks of rice and 6 hogsheads of beans. The other cargoes referred to are said to have been of equal

"La Lucha" goes on to say that other cargoes are expected, which, together with an excellent erop of vegetables in Havana and Matanzas provinces, puts a new light on the situation and

# MISS BARTON DUE AT SANTIAGO.

Miss Clara Earton, who left Key West with a steamer State of Texas for Santiago, has not yet of the sailings of transatiantic and coastwise vessels, but a slight examination disclosed the fact that all the sailing dates were the same for the party to reach Santiago, and it is expected that as soon as they get to their destination they will communicate with the Central Cuban Relief At the headquarters of the committee it was

learned yesterday that a message was expected from Miss Barton within the next day or two. She is expected to make a landing in Cuba, at some point protected by the American forces. Miss Barton will probably be allowed to use the telegraph line established by the American Government, and will in this way be able to communicate her needs the Red Cross headquarters without delay. It is expected that nurses and supplies will b rired at once, and a knowledge of just what is

quired at once, and a knowledge of just what is wanted is of great importance to those who are directing affairs here.

The State of Texas, on which Miss Barton sailed, is chartered only until July 2, and every effort will be made to get the boat of the Relief Committee to Miss Barton before that date. It is expected that the boat will sail on Wednesday. The Cunard Line has offered the use of its pier to the committee for its boat, and it will be brought there Monday to load. Such supplies as do not go on the boat will be shipped to Key West, and placed in the Red Cross storehouse there. From there they will be shipped in smaller dispatch-boats to the scene of operations in Cuba.



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SOLDIERS KILLED IN A WRECK

TORREY'S ROUGH RIDERS IN A COLLISION AT TUPELO, MISS.

FOUR DEAD, ONE PATALLY HURT AND MANY INJURED AN ENGINEER'S RECK

Tupelo, Miss. June 26.-A railway accident lives and other soldiers received fatal injuries. Everything possible was done to relieve the not garrisoned by our troops. Three companies | wounded by the local physicians and citizens. | ment until August. The prescription factory wareof the Talarvera battalion retreated in good or- who were soon upon the scene. This afternoon der by the Vinenete Hills and from there to the | Colonel Torrey's regiment of rought riders from | pelled . mobilized troops. Jons Belline, was killed and The first section had stopped to take water, and "The town of Siboney was entirely destroyed, the rounded a sharp curve in the track just hand but the organization does not recently the beauty the beauty the beauty the beauty the beauty the strain of the strain

> In the rear of the first section was Seville, containing Colonel Torrey and his regimental staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped

though not seriously Most of the fatalities occurred in a coach in the centre of the first section which carried Troop C, from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped, and the soldiers within were jammed and bruised beneath the mass of timbers, broken car seats and other debris. In the second section one baggage-car was thrown and none dangerously. Action on the part of the and none dangerously. Action on the part of the soldiers was immediate to save their imperilled comrades, and with axes and ropes and buckets of water they worked like demons, tearing away down on Thursday after a successful season. of water they worked like demons, tearing away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead and quench the fire which had started in the sleeper Seville, which was a mass of broken wreckage covering a steaming, hissing engine. The wounded were removed to a vacant building

The sections contained troops A, C, E, L, G and M, forming part of a regiment being transported to Jacksonville, Pla. It is the 2d United States Volunteer Cavalry, and was raised by Colonel Torrey, its commander, in the Rocky Mountain region, including the States of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, Those Wyoming. The regiment had the misfortune to meet with a wreck in the yards at St. Joseph, Mo., on Friday, in which two of the train crew were killed, and at St. Louis on Saturday one of the soldiers was accidentally killed by being suffecated and falling from the train in the long tunnel at that place.

The responsibility for to-day's accident probably lies with the engineer of the second section, who was running too fast and too near

TOBLON. colored porter.
TOHNSON. Sam. Troop C.
LENTHAN Cornelius Troop C.
WALLACE Willis B. Troop A.

FATALLY INJURED. MAPES, Henry S., Troop C; both legs cut off; internally

Others injured are: R. D. Staley, Troop M, elbow dislocated; E. Perkins, Troop L, both hips jammed; Wallace Hodge, Troop G, ankle broken; George Gardner, Troop C. hip hurt; Rudolph Widemar, officers' mess cook, back strained; Hiram F. Davis, Troop C, ankle sprained; Henry Steltz, Troop C. leg broken; Will Grovenor, Troop C, leg bruised; Joseph Aaron, Troop C, back sprained; W. H. Robbins, Troop A, ankle dislocated; Arthur Evans, Troop E, hip disloented; Joseph Wilkinson, Troop L. slightly injured, and - Schenck, Troop C, leg badly

bruised.

Colonel Torrey was in the stateroom of the sleeping-car, which was separated from the engine of the second section by a short caboose. The force of the impact carried the first section The force of the impact care. When the train stopped Colonel Torrey found himself outside beneath the wreckage, and although his feet were badly bruised, he managed to clamber up the embankment. His other injuries are several

GLASSWORKERS PROSPEROUS SEASON.

THE SHUTDOWN FOR THE SUMMER TO BE ONLY PARTIAL BECAUSE OF ORDERS ON HAND.

Miliville, N. J., June 26 (Special).-On Thursday most of the glass factories in this section will shut ship Bennington is passing in at 10:55 p. m. The Bennington left Honolulu on June 16.

several years past, and all the firms report that they have pleuty of orders on hand, and will start their factories early in the fall.

Whitall, Tatum & Co. will put three tanks and a furnace out of blast on Thursday, and, as they have so many flint orders on hand, they will be until July 20. The American Flint Glass Workers' Union has granted the men the privilege of work-ing during the summer, and there will be no occurred here at 3.40 this afternoon, in which | Cator Place departments, which have been running

before the town is reached and dashed into the run birting the summer months. The firm is building a large amber tank at this plant, which will be ly for operation September 1. It has big orders arboys from the Government, and will not be

T ' Wheaten & Co have had the best season in

## THE PEEKSKILL CAMP.

COMPANY B AND PROVISIONAL COMPANY C NEXT TO BE MUSTERED IN

Camp Townsend, near Peckskill, June 25 (Special). contained the routine of the day provided that on Sundays all fations work and drills would be suspended. The regiment's chaplain not having te-ported at camp, those of the men desiring to attend services were given permission to go to Peekssoldiers killed and mortally injured are from | kill. Quite a number attended mass at the Church of the Assumption, in the village, and the other churches had fair representations from camp among their congregations. The rest of the day the men lounged around their quarters, whiling away the time by ielling stories and writing letters home. Father Gilmartin, assistant to Dr. of the Church of the Assumption, will visit camp turing the week to hear confessions from the Catholics in the regiment, and further attend to their spiritual welfare. No new detachments came to camp to-day, but

a small detachment of seven men from Washington, D. C., arrived at J o'clock this morning, having taken the midnight train from New-York. There are is camp is mant is men, exclusive of the officers, fifty more than enough for the mustering of a battalion. Company B, which is now com piete, will be ready, Captain Raymond thinks, to be mustered in to-morrow. He is having his mustering-in rolls prepared, and is pushing its master-forward as rapidly as postole, Provisional Com-pany C, now in command of First Lieutenant E. M.

forward as rapidly as possible. Provisional Company C, now in command of First Lieutenant E. M. Sawtelle, of Company A, will be the next company after E, and it hopes to get into the service on Tuesday. There are at present 126 men in the company, thirty-five of whom will be transferred to Provisional Company D, which, now containing in cly men, is in command of Captain Charles P. Breese. From these and the men it now has, Company D will be made up.

Company A, which was mustered yesterday, has drawn its supply of camp hats, blouses and leggins, and wore them, as a company, for the first time to-day. Because they were uniformed they furnished the entire guard for the day. The company contains minety-one men and three commissioned officers.

The crection of the Government tents will be begun to-morrow, the recruits who came in yesterday being detailed for that purpose.

Major John M. Smith, Colonel Story's able assistant, who has been at camp looking after the State stores, returned to the city to-day, leaving his office and the State property not issued to the engineers in charge of William H. Cumiffe. Mr. Cumiffe has had charge of the pumping station and water system of camp for a good many years, and the engineers are very desirous of having him remain and perform the same duties for them, as he has heretofore for the State. The Ordnance Department permitted him to do so, and Mr. Cumiffe is now temporarily a United States engineer.

The weather has been beautiful to-day, with a cool breeze blowing most of the time from the southwest. But very few visitors, however, came to camp, and these for the most part were personal friends of members of the regiment.

BENNINGTON REACHES SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, June 26.-The United States war-

flint houses. The season has been better than for HAWAHAN TALK WILL GO ON.

The President's

United States.

Composed by Victor Herbert. Destined to be the National march as associated with the office of the President of the

AT ALL

NEWS-STANDS

March

DILATORY TACTICS BY ANTI-ANNEXA-TIONISTS.

EVENING SESSIONS THOUGHT NECESSARY BY BOTH SIDES-LITTLE TO BE

DONE IN THE HOUSE. Washington, June 26.-There are no positive indications of the close of the Hawalian discussion in the Senate, and unless the unexpected happens debate on this question will continue for at least another week. There are rumors floating about the Capitol that a vote will be reached or an agreement for final adjournment had toward the end of the week, but no confirmation of them can be secured from the leaders on either side of the controversy, so that, in the language of Senators Jones and Davis, they appear to be

The proceedings late Saturday afternoon and the indicate clearly their purpose to resort to dilatory are that there will be more pressure brought to

we have a summent number of speeches en-gaged to insure our going on for three weeks," said Senator Jones, of Arkansas, in discussing the outlook. We added that he was willing to fix a day next session for a vote, but that he would not agree to vote during the present session. He said that in case an effort was made to extend the daily sessions into the evening, the friends of the resolution would find it necessary to maintain a con-

inuous querum.
Senator Davis, who is managing the contest for the annexationists, said that he would insist upon 11 o'clock sessions, and he also expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to extend the daily meetings into the evening. "We have demonstrated our ability to maintain a quorum," he said, "and we have abundant assurance of the willingness of Senators to remain here indefinitely to insure the enactment of this legislation. Consequently we do not find it necessary to accede to the proposi-tion to let the matter go over until next session, even with a day fixed for a vote."

The opposition count apon the appropriation bills consuming considerable time next week. There is general consent that the conference report on the ndfan Appropriation bill shall be taken up on Monday, and that it shall be followed by the General Deficiency bill. The annexationists proceed upon the theory that with the appropriation bills all out of the way, and nothing standing in the way of adjournment except the Hawaiian question, it will be far easier to secure a vote, while the anti-annexationists welcome the introduction of the conference reports as affording new subjects for consideration.

The opposition have received considerable en-The opposition have received consecusation and couragement from the return of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, from his home; from the recovery of Senator Caffery from an illness which threatened to interfere with his capacity for speechmaking, and from the fact that Senator Butler has manifested a willingness to alter his determination not to speak. All have now given assurances that they may be counted upon for speeches, and all are capable of making "long talks." Senators White and Pettigrew also expect to continue at considerable length, while shorter speeches are expected from Messrs. Clay. Tillman, Jones. Berry, Bate, Reach, Lindsay, Pasco, Chilton and other Democratic Senators, and from Senator Spooner, Republican It is intimated that the discussion may hecome acrimonious, and that some of the annexationists may be drawn into it.

The outlook therefore, is for a week of long speeches and increased hours of daily sessions. It is possible these may result in an early vote being reached, though the prospect is not now bright for a speedy winding up of Hawalian affairs.

Nothing of importance is likely to come before the House this week. Confesence reports upon the Sandry Civil, Indian and District of Columbia Appropriation bills probably will be submitted, and the conference report upon the bankruptcy measure, which the Senate has adopted, will be considered. Its adoption by the House is apparently assured.

Mr. Hull, set your conference on Military Afcouragement from the return of Senator Allen, of

assured.

Mr. Huil, from the Committee on Military Affairs, will insist upon consideration of a number of
bills made necessary by war demands, notably one
to increase the force of the Ordnance Department.
The situation in the House is such that final adjournment could be reached easily within a few
days, should the Senate dispose of the Hawaiian
resolutions. Henceforth, therefore, the programme
in the House must be largely one of waiting upon
the Senate's conclusions respecting annexation.

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